

STAVELEY
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1950

BY

JOHN REID GRAHAM, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health.



BROOMHEAD BROS., LTD.
PRINTERS, CHESTERFIELD

*Council Offices,
Longutes, Suveley,
near Chesterfield.*

*With the Compliments of the
Medical Officer of Health.*

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STAVELEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Composed of the whole of the Members of the Council.

Chairman : Councillor Mr. J. WICKENS.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health :

JOHN R. GRAHAM, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Sanitary Inspector :

H. NUTTALL, C.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

(Certified Inspector of Meat and Other Foods and Inspector
under Shops Acts ; Cleansing Superintendent).

Clerk :

N. FISHER.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I herewith present my Annual Report for the year 1950.

It is pleasing to record that the vital statistics for 1950 show a slight improvement compared with those of the previous year. While the birth rate has fallen slightly, the infantile mortality figures show an improvement, 18.24 per 1,000 as compared with 22.95 in 1949 and 56.60 in 1948.

There have been no new industries established actually in the district, but the National Coal Board have erected new large central maintenance shops for No. 1 Area on the borders of the district. The shops themselves are actually in the Rural District, but these shops will provide employment for many residents in the district.

Again I am happy to report that there have been no deaths from puerperal causes.

I take this opportunity of thanking all my colleagues who have provided material for the completion of this Report

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN R. GRAHAM,

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

The area of the District is 6,497 acres.

Population : 17,960.

The **Rateable Value** of the District is £84,926. The sum represented by a penny rate is £331.

According to the rate books, there were 4,909 inhabited houses in the district.

The **Chief Industries** in the area are coal mining and the Staveley Iron and Chemical Company's Works.

Live Births—

				Total	Male	Female
Legitimate	...	...	...	268	140	128
Illegitimate	...	...	...	6	4	2
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	274	144	130
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Birth Rate—

15.25 per thousand of the estimated resident population.

Still Births—

				Total	Male	Female
Legitimate	...	...	...	5	1	4
Illegitimate	...	...	...	1	1	—
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	6	2	4
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Still Birth Rate—

11.42 per thousand total (live and still) Births.

Deaths—

				Total	Male	Female
Total	...	...	...	175	88	87

Death Rate—

9.74 per thousand of the estimated resident population.

Deaths from Puerperal Causes—

Puerperal Sepsis	Nil
Other Puerperal Causes	Nil

It is pleasing to note that this is the sixth year in succession in which no deaths have occurred from the above causes.

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age—

All Infants per thousand live births	18.24
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	18.65
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	Nil
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	34
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	Nil
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	1
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	1

Deaths from Violence—

Motor Vehicle Accidents	5
Suicide	3
All other Accidents	8

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.**(1) NURSING IN THE HOME.**

No nursing in the home is undertaken by the Urban District Council.

(2) MIDWIVES.

Are under the supervision of the Derbyshire County Council.

(3) LABORATORY FACILITIES.

All bacteriological work is done at the Bacteriological Department of the County Council at Derby. Chemical analysis is done by the County Analyst at Derby.

(4) HOSPITALS.

The majority of patients from the Urban area are catered for by the Chesterfield Royal and Scarsdale Hospitals, Morton Hospital and Lodgemoor, Sheffield (for infectious diseases) and maternity cases are received at Ashgate Annexe, Chesterfield Maternity Home or at the Maternity Wards at Scarsdale Hospital.

The grouping and distribution of beds is at present under consideration and it is probable that there will be changes in the near future.

(5) CLINIC AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

County Clinic, Brimington, Chesterfield—Tuberculosis, School Clinics for minor ailments, and a Dental Clinic are all carried on in this building. Infant Welfare and Pre-Natal Clinics are held at Barrow Hill and Staveley.

(6) NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT.

No cases have been taken under this Act since it came into force in 1948.

The care of the aged and infirm is fast assuming a major problem for local authorities.

The number of people living to over 65 years has increased tenfold in the last fifty years. The tendency to have smaller families and the greater movement of the population from their place of birth has left very many old folk with no near relatives or with relatives living in distant parts and, therefore, of little assistance.

It is agreed by all that the longer an aged person can stay in his or her home the better. The home help service is aiding in this object, but in many cases it is not adequate. This is not entirely due to the fault of the home help. While one has sympathy with the foibles of the aged, many of these old folk are most difficult to deal with and resent any outsider coming in, and sometimes are inclined to treat the help as a young, inexperienced girl who needs to be "bossed", which does not make for harmony.

Again, when old folk are being looked after by relatives or home helps, a time often does come when the control of bladder and bowel is weakened, with the resultant "accidents" to bedding, clothing, etc.

The average housewife can cope with this to a certain extent, but the continual washing and wear and tear on bed-clothes, clothing, etc., soon becomes too much of a burden, and requests are then made to find institutional accommodation.

The demand for beds in the chronic sick wards in Part III accommodation is so great that, quite often, there is a considerable wait before a patient can be accommodated and, moreover, there seems little prospect in the near future of extra accommodation being provided, though the demand will most certainly increase.

The difficulties of dealing with old folk in the home is further complicated by the housing shortage. In many instances, old folk have to share sleeping accommodation with children, which is detrimental to both parties.

The whole problem is being tackled, and the setting up of special geriatric units in hospitals may help to rehabilitate a number of old folk hitherto regarded as chronic cases with no hope of ever vacating an institutional bed.

The present position, however, with shortage of hospital beds, is not reassuring, and it must be realised that, with the best will in the world, the authorities concerned, i.e., the local health authority and the hospitals, cannot deal with this group of the population as adequately as they would like.

One would have liked to see incorporated in the Act a section whereby quick action could be taken in certain cases to secure admission to hospital with or without consent of the patient instead of having to wait three or four weeks or longer after first seeing the patient to secure admission.

The type of case I have in mind is the person who has cerebral degenerative changes along with other ailments. They are difficult to deal with in a private house ; the doctor often finds it impossible to secure admission to a chronic sick unit, and ends up by certifying the patient, thus securing a bed in a mental hospital.

One might argue that the main object has been achieved, namely, the patient has got a bed ; but inevitably, the stigma of insanity will be with the patient's family and descendents if the death occurs in a mental institution.

The difficulties presented by the cases suffering from senile mental confusion, etc., are a problem for those in charge of hospitals and institutions, as well as to the relatives and private practitioners. These aged people are often so noisy and difficult to keep in bed that, if admitted to a chronic sick ward, they disturb and annoy other patients. The ideal solution would, of course, be special wards for this "half-way case", as it has been described, but, in most institutions, lack of space and, more particularly, staff, does not permit of this being done. It is, however, agreed by all dealing with the aged and infirm that it is wrong to certify as insane the people who have no real mental disease where the mental upset is part and parcel of the general degenerative changes due to age.

INCIDENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Diphtheria :—There were no cases of diphtheria notified during the year. This is the second year that the Urban District has been completely free from diphtheria.

Diphtheria Immunisation—

No. of children (including temporary residents) who received primary immunisations in the Authority's area during the year 1950.	Age under 5 years.	Age 5 years and over but under 15.	Total
	69	140	209

Scarlet Fever :—96 cases were notified in the year as against 161 in the previous year. There were no deaths.

Measles :—280 cases were notified, as against 44 in the previous year. There were no deaths.

Whooping Cough :—51 cases were notified during the year, compared with 6 in the previous year. There was 1 death.

Tuberculosis :—12 new cases were placed on the register during the year and this caused 6 deaths. During 1950, there were seven new cases and five deaths.

TREATMENT CENTRE, POOLSBROOK.

Number of Cases : 98.

Scabies.	Adults	5—15	Under 5	Total
Bolsover U.D.C. ...	6	1	1	8
Chesterfield Borough	4	7	1	12
Chesterfield R.D.C.	7	5	3	15
Clay Cross U.D.C.	2	—	—	2
Clowne R.D.C. ...	1	4	—	5
Dronfield U.D.C. ...	2	1	1	4
Staveley U.D.C. ...	4	—	—	4
	26	18	6	50

Head Lice.

Bolsover U.D.C. ...	—	—	—	—
Chesterfield Borough	—	14(7)	—	14(7)
Chesterfield R.D.C.	1(1)	—	1(1)	2(2)
Clay Cross U.D.C.	—	3(2)	1(1)	4(3)
Clowne R.D.C. ...	—	—	—	—
Dronfield U.D.C. ...	—	—	—	—
Staveley U.D.C. ...	—	8(7)	—	8(7)
	1(1)	25(16)	2(2)	28(19)

Scabies with Verminous Heads.

	Adults	5—15	Under 5	Total
Bolsover U.D.C. ...	—	—	—	—
Chesterfield Borough	—	5(5)	—	5(5)
Chesterfield R.D.C.	—	1(1)	1(1)	2(2)
Clay Cross U.D.C.	—	—	—	—
Clowne R.D.C. ...	—	—	—	—
Dronfield U.D.C. ...	—	—	—	—
Staveley U.D.C. ...	—	—	—	—
	—	6(6)	1(1)	7(7)

ADD 3 Cases Miscellaneous.

- 16 .. diagnosis not confirmed
 1 .. Pediculosis Corporis (adult, Bolsover U.D.C.)

20

NOTE—The numbers in brackets refer to those on whom live lice were found.

There has been a general fall in the numbers treated for scabies and verminous heads.

As regards the latter, there seems to be a hard core of persistent offenders, usually due to ignorant and careless mothers. Each mother is instructed in the use of “saleo” and the steel comb, but sometimes the same families will be sent to the Centre two or three times in the year.

Though not used to anything like full capacity, the Centre still fulfils a useful purpose, as the “hard core” are at least cleaned up periodically and prevented from being a continual reservoir of infection.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Notified	Cases Treated		Vision Unimpaired.	Vision Impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths
	At home	In Hospital				
—	—	—	—	—	—	—

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Disease.	Total No. Notified.	Cases admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Smallpox	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	96	44	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—
Pneumonia	17	2	5
Erysipelas	3	—	—
Polio-Myelitis	3	3	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—
Undulant Fever	—	—	—
Measles	280	2	—
Whooping Cough	51	1	—
Meningococcal Infection	1	1	—

TUERCULOSIS RETURN FOR 1950.

PERIODS.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 and over ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
5 and over ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
10 and over ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 and over ...	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—
20 and over ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 and over ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 and over ...	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
45 and over ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
55 and over ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 and over ...	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
TOTAL	7	4	—	1	4	2	—	—

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE STAVELEY URBAN DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR 1950.

	Male	Female
Tuberculosis, respiratory	4	2
Tuberculosis, other	—	—
Syphilitic Disease	1	—
Diphtheria	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	1
Meningococcal infections	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	1
Measles	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	3	2
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	4	—
Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	4
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	3
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	12	6
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	—	1
Diabetes	—	—
Vascular lesions of nervous system	8	10
Coronary disease, angina	12	6
Hypertension with heart disease	3	6
Other heart diseases	7	24
Other Circulatory diseases	2	1
Influenza	1	—
Pneumonia	—	4
Bronchitis	3	2
Other diseases of respiratory system	1	—
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	—
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	—
Nephritis and nephrosis	3	2
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	—
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	1
Congenital malformations	2	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	7	6
Motor Vehicle Accidents	5	—
All other accidents	5	3
Suicide	2	1
Homicide and operations of war	—	—
All causes	88	87

	Male	Female	Per 1,000 births
Deaths of Infants under 1 year including illegitimate	1	4	18.24
Deaths of Illegitimate Infants.	—	—	—

	Male	Female	Per 1,000 Births
Births :—			
Total	144	130	15.25
Legitimate	140	128	14.92
Illegitimate	4	2	.33

DEATHS IN AGE GROUPS, 1950.

				Males	Females	Total
Under 1 year	...	...		1	4	5
1— 5 years	...	...		1	2	3
5—10	„	...	...	—	—	—
10—15	„	...	...	—	—	—
15—20	„	...	...	2	3	5
20—25	„	...	...	3	2	5
25—35	„	...	...	5	1	6
35—45	„	...	...	5	5	10
45—55	„	...	...	10	12	22
55—65	„	...	...	20	11	31
65—70	„	...	...	12	9	21
70—75	„	...	...	14	14	28
75—80	„	...	...	9	10	19
80—85	„	...	...	5	9	14
85—90	„	...	...	—	5	5
90—95	„	...	...	—	—	—
Over 95 years	...	...	...	1	—	1
				88	87	175

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR ACCORDING TO AGE GROUPS.

	Total	Under 1 year	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 & over	Admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Gastro-Enteritis ...	3	1	1			1								3	1
Meningococcal Meningitis ...	1	1												1	
Smallpox ...	96	1	3	6	9	14	45	12	3	3				42	
Scarlet Fever ...															
Diphtheria ...															
Enteric Fever ...															
Puerperal Pyrexia ...															
Cerebro-spinal Fever ...			1		1		3		1	4	1	2		2	4
Pneumonia ...	17														
Erysipelas ...	3		1				2				1	2		3	1
Poliomyelitis ...	2														
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...			1											1	
Dysentery ...	1														
Encephalitis Lethargica ...															
Undulant Fever ...	280	13	31	48	35	42	111							2	
Measles ...	51	5	8	6	12	7	13							1	1
Whooping Cough ...															
Tuberculosis :—															
Pulmonary—Male	7													4	4
Female	4													3	2
Non-Pulmonary—Male									2	3	2	2			
Female	1						1							1	

INCIDENCE OF DISEASES, 1950.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	TOTALS
Gastro Enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Smallpox	17	15	12	6	10	1	4	8	2	3	10	2	96
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	—	3	2	3	—	1	3	1	—	1	1	2	17
Erysipelas	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
Polio-Myelitis	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	3
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Undulant Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	1	—	1	2	19	69	83	29	6	35	21	14	280
Whooping Cough	1	—	1	—	2	5	4	6	2	6	13	5	51
Tuberculosis:													
Pulmonary	1	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	11
Non-Pulmonary	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Meningococcal Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1

**Birth Rates, Death Rates, Analysis of Mortality,
Maternal Mortality and Case Rates for certain Infectious
Diseases in the Year 1950. Provisional Figures based on
Quarterly Returns.**

	England and Wales	126 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London	148 Smaller Towns Resident Populations 25,000-50,000 at 1931 Census	London Adminis- trative County	Straveley U D C.
BIRTHS—	Rates per 1,000 Home Population.				
Live Births	15.8	17.6	16.7	17.8	15.25
Still Births	0.37	0.15	0.38	0.36	0.33
DEATHS—					
All Causes	11.6	12.3	11.6	11.8	9.71
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.05
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tuberculosis	0.36	0.42	0.33	0.39	0.33
Influenza	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.07	0.05
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polioencephalitis)	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.05
Pneumonia	0.46	0.49	0.15	0.48	0.22
NOTIFICATIONS (Corrected)—					
Typhoid Fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Paratyphoid Fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Meningococcal Infection	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.05
Scarlet Fever	1.50	1.56	1.61	1.23	5.34
Whooping Cough	3.60	3.97	3.15	3.21	2.83
Diphtheria	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.00
Erysipelas	0.17	0.19	0.16	0.17	0.67
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Measles	8.39	8.76	8.36	6.57	15.59
Pneumonia	0.70	0.77	0.61	0.50	0.94
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polioencephalitis)					
Paralytic	0.13	0.12	0.11	0.08	0.11
Non-Paralytic	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.05
Food Poisoning	0.17	0.16	0.14	0.25	0.00
DEATHS—	Rates per 1,000 Live Births.				
All causes under 1 year of age	29.8(a)	33.8	29.4	26.3	18.24
Enteritis and Diarrhoea under 2 years of age	1.9	2.2	1.6	1.0	0.05
NOTIFICATIONS (Corrected)—	Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births.				
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia	5.81	7.43	4.33	6.03	0.00

Maternal Mortality in England and Wales.

International List No. and Cause.	Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births	Rates per million Women aged 15-44
651 Abortion with Sepsis	0.09	7
650, 652 Other Abortion	0.05	4
640-649, 670-678 Complication of Pregnancy and Delivery	0.54	—
681 Sepsis of Childbirth and the puerperium	0.03	—
680, 682-689 Other complications of the puerperium	0.15	—

(a) Per 1,000 related live births.

HOUSING AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

“Housing Lists” keep steadily increasing and, as in many other major problems to be dealt with by local authorities, there are many factors at work.

First and foremost, of course, is the cessation of all private and Council building during the war ; but there are other causes, small, perhaps, in themselves but, added together, help to swell the number of applicants for Council houses to huge proportions.

The following are not taken in order of magnitude, but all help to add to the numbers :—

Firstly, the number of aged people (i.e., over 65) living in houses of two bedrooms and more, is quite considerable and, as everyone knows, the actual number of persons living to the age of 65+ has increased enormously in the last 25 to 50 years.

To give an example : in one area of Chesterfield R.D.C., applications were invited from old age pensioners who desired to become tenants of special old aged persons bungalows. In response to the application, 21 old aged people already living in houses with two bedrooms or more applied. This number, it must be remembered, was only of those wishing to change, and there must be a great many more aged people occupying fairly large houses in the Urban district.

Secondly, the lists are augmented by recently-married couples. Twenty-five or thirty years ago, couples tended to wait until a house was available before being married. Now, couples marry without any immediate prospect of a house, largely, no doubt, as they well know that, before being married, there is no chance of their names going on the housing list as a prospective tenant.

There is full employment in the district, in fact, there is a shortage of workers. This, again, ties up the housing lists, as many people, no doubt, would take work in the area if houses were available.

INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES DURING THE YEAR.

- | | | |
|--------|--|-----|
| 1. (a) | Total number of Dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) | 300 |
| (b) | Number of inspections made for the purpose | 690 |

2. (a) Number of Dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) (above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	73
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	121
3. Number of Dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	133
4. Number of Dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	167

Remedy of Defects during the Year Without Service of Formal Notices.

Number of defective Dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	129
--	-----

Action under Statutory Powers during the Year.

- (a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—
- | | |
|--|-----|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs... | Nil |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :— | |
| (a) By Owners | 55 |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of Owners | Nil |
- (b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—
- | | |
|---|----|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied | 72 |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices : | |

- (a) By Owners 57
- (b) By Local Authority in default of Owners Nil
- (c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—
- (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... 1
- (2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders 2
- (d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—
- (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made Nil
- (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit Nil

HOUSING ACT, 1936, Part IV—OVERCROWDING.

During the year, eight cases of overcrowding were notified and inspected but, unfortunately, no action was possible to relieve any of the cases.

Records of the number of overcrowding cases existing in the area are not available, as no survey has been made.

ANNUAL REPORT

of the
**SANITARY INSPECTOR AND CLEANSING
 SUPERINTENDENT**
 for the Year ending 31st December, 1950.

**To the Chairman and Members of the Public
 Health Committee.**

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the pleasure of submitting to you for your consideration the Annual Report for the year 1950.

During the year, many Reports have been submitted for your consideration which have dealt with various subjects, some of these, no doubt, dry and unpalatable reading. Nevertheless, the Reports are necessary so that the Committee may have some understanding of the working of the Public Health Department.

A good deal of the work which is carried out does not come before the Committee but, amongst those that do, I feel that the adoption of the Ministry's model Byelaws relating to clean food, which was adopted during the year and brought into force on the 16th October last. And then again, under Smoke Abatement, deposit gauges were ordered but, unfortunately, these have not been delivered at the end of the year.

Many other matters have been dealt with during the year which will be brought to your notice under the various headings as this Report proceeds.

Again I desire to thank you, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, for your unfailing support in all measures taken for the health of the community, and I am indebted to my colleagues in other Departments for their co-operation and assistance.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

H. NUTTALL,

Sanitary Inspector and
 Cleansing Superintendent.

GENERAL INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

**Table showing Inspections, etc., undertaken during the
Year 1950.**

Inspections of houses for nuisances and defects ...	309
Re-Visits to Houses	375
Vicits re Water Supply	36
„ to Verminous Premises	10
„ „ Infectious Diseases Cases	161
„ „ Farms and Dairies	2
„ „ Milk Shops	23
„ „ Bakehouses	14
„ „ Fried Fish Shops	18
„ „ Other Food Premises... ..	74
„ „ Market Stalls	60
„ „ Ice Cream Premises	36
„ „ Inns and other Public Buildings	17
„ „ Factories	56
„ „ Offensive Trades	18
„ „ Schools	32
„ re Shops Act	200
„ to Public Baths	4
„ re Pctroleum Licensing	16
„ to Controlled Tips	70
„ „ Spoilbanks	18
„ re Rodent Control Measures	59
Number of Miscellaneous Visits	120
Interviews with Owners, etc.	49
	1,777

HOUSING AND PUBLIC HEALTH ACT DEFECTS.

The following statement shows the defects found and remedied other than those at Council-owned houses.

Defects in connection with :—

	Found	Remedied
House Roofs... ..	64	56
Chimney Stacks	18	12
Eaves Guttering	32	28
Rainwater Pipes	29	23
Pointing and Brickwork to Walls...	33	26
Yard Paving	39	35
Waste Pipes	15	9
Water Supply	18	14
Wall Plastering	96	87
Ceiling Plastering	63	52
Windows	102	97
Sash Cords	47	33
Doors	16	13
Floors	42	38
Staircases	34	25
Cooking Ranges	42	34
Firegrates	21	18
Sinks	30	25
Dampness	17	13
Washing Coppers	9	7
Verminous Premises	2	2
Dirty Houses	4	4
Drains	18	18
Inspection Chambers	13	13
Closet Pedestals	4	4
Closet Flushing Cisterns	9	9
Inadequate Ventilation	11	9
Urinals	2	2
Dilapidated Dustbins	296	296
	<hr/> 1,126	<hr/> 1,002

Housing.

During the year, many visits to the office have been made asking for guidance in obtaining a house, mostly for families living in rooms. The answer must always remain the same—shortage of houses; this is little satisfaction to families in overcrowded and bad conditions. There are a large number of dwellings in the district which could not come up to the Ministry of Health Circular 90/49 dealing with the Housing Act, 1949, as adopted as a standard for a satisfactory house :—

- (a) Houses which already comply with the standard ;
- (b) The houses which are capable of being improved to the standard ; and
- (c) The houses incapable of improvement to the standard.

It would require a survey to obtain this information. I feel it would be a valuable help in assessing the district's future requirements.

The following tables give the number of houses in the Council area at 31st December, 1950:—

Lowgates Ward	...	...	...	1,034
Middlecroft Ward	...	...	...	1,035
Barrow Hill Ward	...	...	...	582
Hollingwood Ward	...	...	...	1,008
Markham Ward	...	...	...	863
Woodthorpe Ward	...	...	...	387
Total	...	...	...	<hr/>4,909 <hr/>

The undermentioned table gives the numbers and types of houses built during the year :—

Inkersall Estate :

Type 6 houses	...	...	...	22
Type 7 houses	...	...	...	20
Type 8 houses	...	...	...	8
Type 9 houses	...	...	...	12
Old People's Bungalows	...	...	...	16
Shops and Flats	...	...	...	6
				<hr/> 84 <hr/>

In addition, three houses were erected by private enterprise during the year ended 31st December, 1950.

Infectious Diseases and Disinfection.

Particulars will be found in the Medical Officer's Report of the number of infectious cases notified during the year. 96 visits were paid to infected houses; 39 rooms and 240 library books were disinfected.

Verminous Premises.

Two houses were disinfested during the year. D.D.T. powder and Gammexene dust were used, with satisfactory results.

Food Preparing Premises.

99 visits were made to food preparing premises during the year 1950. 26 premises were used for preparing food, including 8 bakehouses and 13 fried fish shops.

The businesses were found to be conducted in a satisfactory manner; some improvements were carried out, including two cases of improved washing facilities.

Food Shops and Market Stalls.

271 visits were made to food shops and market stalls during 1950. During the latter part of the year, Byelaws came into operation based on the Ministry's model, under Section 15 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, for securing the observation and sanitary and cleanly conditions and practices in connection with the handling, wrapping and delivery of food used or intended for sale for human consumption, and in connection with the sale or exposure for sale in the open air of food intended for human consumption.

The whole of the food shops and preparing premises were circulated with a Hygiene Code of Practice for each individual class of shop.

Unsound Food.

The following amount of diseased or unsound food was condemned as unfit for human consumption :—

Tomatoes	...	...	...	...	272 tins
Peas	...	...	...	...	10 tins
Milk	...	...	...	...	150 tins
Nestle's Milk	...	...	...	...	32 tins
Beans	...	...	...	...	2 tins
Pork and Ham	...	...	...	...	1 tin

Plums	...	...	...	...	29 tins
Pasteurised Cheese	...	...	...	...	70 packets
Sardines	...	...	...	...	64 tins
Salmon, Grade 3	...	...	...	...	19 tins

All the above were surrendered at the time of inspection and prior to being exposed for sale.

Slaughter Houses.

There are three licensed slaughterhouses within the Urban District.

None of these are in use at the present time except for the private slaughter of cottagers' pigs.

Meat Inspection.

During the year, 141 licences were issued by the Ministry of Food for the slaughter of pigs on cottagers' premises. 90% of the carcasses were inspected, and the meat was found to be of good quality.

There have been no complaints regarding condition of the premises where the slaughtering was carried out. All animals are stunned with the captive bolt gun by licensed slaughter men.

The whole of the meat sold in the district is drawn from the Ministry of Food slaughter house in Chesterfield, where a thorough system of meat inspection is in operation.

Milk and Dairies Administration.

With the coming into operation of the Food and Drugs (Milk and Dairies) Act, 1944, we lost control over the production of milk, which is now in the hands of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. The Council retains responsibility for the control over distribution of milk and for the provisions regarding infection of milk.

The number of milk producers in the district on the 31st December, 1950, was as follows :—

Cowkeepers retailing milk	...	...	34
Wholesale producers	...	...	14

Out of the total of 47 registered milk sellers, only one person is producing Tuberculin Tested milk, and five are producing Accredited milk. Five persons are also registered to sell bottled Tuberculin Tested milk.

The Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949.

The Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949.

The Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949.

Registration of milk distributors (other than dairy farmers) as required by the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949, and the issue of dealers' licences under the Special Designation Regulations have been carried out.

The Registration and Licences granted as at 31st December, 1950, were as follows :—

Registered Distributors of Milk	...	...	...	41
Licensed Dealers in Tuberculin Tested Milk	...	...	...	5
Licensed Dealers in Pasteurised Milk	...	...	...	1
Licensed Dealers in Sterilised Milk	...	...	...	Nil

One supplementary licence to retail pasteurised milk was granted.

All the distributors retail bottled designated milks.

Ice Cream.

There are two premises at which ice cream is manufactured and nineteen premises from which ice cream is sold.

During 1950, four samples were taken from the manufacturers by the County Sampling Officer and submitted to the County Analyst for fat determination. The results were as follows :—

6.6%	5.9%	5.7%	6.8%
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It will be noted that no sample fell below the 2½% minimum.

Swimming Baths.

No samples of swimming bath water were taken, but the water was treated with chlorine dosage and no complaints were received. The Council have under consideration the provision of an up-to-date filtering plant.

Public Buildings, Inns, Etc.

During the year, defective and unsuitable sanitary conveniences at two inns and one cinema were reported. These were remedied by the provision of new sanitary conveniences for both ladies and gentlemen at the two inns.

Shops Acts.

200 visits were paid to various shops regarding sanitary conveniences, employment of young persons, keeping of required records and notices, and the closing of shops at regulation hours. Several off-licences dealing in mixed goods were warned for selling after hours.

Rodent Control.

Attention has been paid to public sewers, sewage disposal works, Council properties and refuse tips.

A total of 28 visits were paid in connection with the eradication of rats and mice.

Smoke Observations at Colliery Spoilbanks.

The colliery spoilbanks, particularly at Ireland Colliery, have been kept under constant observation during the year. On two occasions the Committee have met members of the Coal Board with regard to the serious nuisance arising from the burning spoilbank. However, I am pleased to say that the Coal Board have made considerable improvements and have promised to keep this matter under observation.

Nuisance from Slag Dust.

During the year, serious complaints have again been received from the residents in the Hartington area of the dust caused by the manufacturers of tarred slag. A large number of inspections have been made and slag tests taken, and recommendations have been forwarded to the company to provide sprinklers wherever the nuisance of dust has arisen. The matter is under constant attention.

WATER SUPPLIES.

During 1950, extensions to water mains were laid at the Inkersall Green Housing Estate, and the length and sizes were as follows :—

875 yards of 6-in. diameter.

3,040 yards of 4-in. diameter.

Properties connected during the year were 84 new houses on the Inkersall Green Estate and 3 connected for private enterprise.

The average daily consumption of water was 829,000 gallons, of which 291,000 gallons were used for trade purposes and 558,000 for domestic purposes.

The number of samples collected by the Joint Water Committee for bacteriological examination during the year amounted to 117, and of these only 7% were classified as unsatisfactory.

Results of samples taken during the year are shown below :—

	Satis- factory.	Doubtful	Unsatis- factory.	Total.
Samples taken by N.E.D.J.W.C.	117	—	7%	117
Samples taken by Staveley U.D.C.				
<u>Ward</u>				
Barrow Hill ...	4	—	—	4
Markham ...	4	—	—	4
Lowgates ...	5	1	—	5
Middlecroft ...	2	—	—	2
Hollingwood ...	3	—	—	3
Mastin Moor ...	4	—	—	4
Woodthorpe ...	2	—	—	2
	24	1	—	24

Petroleum Licensing.

27 visits were made to premises used for the storage of Petroleum Spirit and Carbide. The number of licences granted during the year was 21, and the quantity to be stored was 189,630 gallons. Two licences were granted to store 280-lbs. of carbide of calcium.

The whole of the licences granted were for storage in bulk and special tanks.

No contraventions were observed during the year.

Conversions, Privy Middens and Closet Accommodation.

There were two conversions of Privy Middens during the year.

The undermentioned table gives the approximate number of Sanitary Conveniences, Ashpits and Ashbins of each type in use at the end of 1950 :—

Number of Water Closets	...	...	5,175
„ Pail Closets	...	...	6
„ Privies	...	...	20
„ Ashbins	...	...	5,093
„ Dry Ashpits	...	...	5
„ Wet Ashpits	...	...	45

PUBLIC SANITARY CONVENIENCES.

The cleansing and maintaining of the Public Conveniences is vested in the Public Health Department.

The following is a list of conveniences maintained by the department :—

Situation	Accommodation for Females	Accommodation for Males
Market Street, Staveley	2 W.C.'s	2 W.C.'s 4 Urinal Stalls
Inkersall Road, Staveley	Nil	3 Urinal Stalls
Barrow Hill, Staveley	Nil	3 Urinal Stalls
Private Drive, Hollingwood	Nil	3 Urinal Stalls

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948.

1. Inspections for purposes of Provisions as to Health.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Occupiers Prosecuted. (4)
Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	56	—	—
Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	—	—	—
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	—	—	—
TOTAL	56	—	—

2. Cases in which Defects were found.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			No. of defects in respect of which Prosecutions were instituted.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	2	2	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—
Ineffective Drainage of Floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7):				
Insufficient, unsuitable or defective	—	—	—	—
Not separate for Sexes	—	—	—	—
Other Offences	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	2	2	—	—

3. Outwork.

Nature of Work.	No. of outworkers	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council
Wearing apparel	1	—
Lace, lace curtains and nets	3	—
TOTAL	4	—

Public Cleansing Service.

14 men are employed on refuse collection and disposal and on emptying of privy midden pails.

Bins are emptied weekly and bi-weekly.

The vehicles employed comprise :—

One 16/20 cu. yd. Lewin Refuse Collector.

One 10 cu. yd. Karrier, C.K.3.

One 7 cu. yd. Karrier Bantam.

Refuse Collection.

During the year, the Department has been unfortunate in sickness as reported from time to time, the loss in days amount to no less than 441 days for sickness, 177 days for injury, and 46 days for unpaid leave. Many difficulties have been experienced and, at one period, some bins had not been emptied for five weeks. We cannot get spare labour in the area, as the works take all available men at wages in excess of those paid to dustmen; but every effort was made to meet the need of the service, which was maintained throughout, in spite of our difficulties.

SALVAGE OF WASTE MATERIAL.

Below are details of the salvage collected and sold up to and including 31st March, 1951 :—

	T.	C.	Q.	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper	108	9	1	872	14	8
Kitchen Waste	98	0	0	245	13	3
Waste Materials (including						
Rags, Scrap Iron, etc.) ...	8	3	0	78	19	2
Concentrated Pig Food ...	69	18	0	565	17	0
Miscellaneous	7	16	1	43	18	6
	<hr/>			<hr/>		
	292	6	2	£1,807	2	7
	<hr/>			<hr/>		

